TABLE 3
Ambient Air Quality Standards

NEVADA STANDARDS[A]				NATIONAL STANDARDS[B]		
POLLUTANT	**AVERAGING TIME**	**CONCENTRATION**	**METHOD[D]**	**PRIMARY[C, E]**	**SECONDARY[C, F]**	**METHOD [D]**
Ozone	1 hour	235 Fg/m^3 (0.12 ppm)	Chemiluminescence	1-hour = 0.12 ppm (235 Fg/m^3)	Same as primary	Chemiluminescence
Ozone-Lake Tahoe Basin, #90	1 hour	195 Fg/m^3 (0.10 ppm)		8-hour = 0.08 ppm		
Carbon monoxide less than 5,000' above mean sea level	8 hours	10,000 Fg/m^3 (9.0 ppm)	Nondispersive infrared	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	None	Nondispersive infrared
At or greater than 5,000' above mean sea level		6,670 Fg/m^3 (6.0 ppm)				
Carbon monoxide at any elevation	1 hour	40,000 Fg/m^3 (35 ppm)		35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)		
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	100 Fg/m^3 (0.05 ppm)	Chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 Fg/m^3)	Same as primary	Chemiluminescence
Sulfur dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	80 Fg/m^3 (0.03 ppm)	Ultraviolet fluorescence	80 Fg/m^3 (0.03 ppm)	None	Pararosaniline method
	24 hours	365 Fg/m^3 (0.14 ppm)		365 Fg/m^3 (0.14 ppm)		
	3 hours	1,300 Fg/m^3 (0.5 ppm)		None	1,300 Fg/m^3 (0.5 ppm)	
Particulate matter as PM_{10}	Annual arithmetic mean	50 Fg/m^3	High volume PM_{10} sampling	50 Fg/m^3	Same as primary	High volume PM_{10} sampling
	24 hours	150 Fg/m^3		150 Fg/m^3		
Particulate matter as $PM_{2.5}$	Annual arithmetic mean	--	--	15.0 Fg/m^3	Same as primary	Low volume $PM_{2.5}$ sampling
	24 hours			65 Fg/m^3		
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly arithmetic mean	1.5 Fg/m^3	High volume sampling, acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry	1.5 Fg/m^3	Same as primary	High volume sampling acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry
Visibility	Observation	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility[G] to less than 30 miles when humidity is less than 70%	Observer or camera	--	--	--
Hydrogen sulfide	1 hour	112 Fg/m^3 [H] (0.08 ppm)	Cadmium hydroxide stractan method	--	--	--

Notes for Table 3 - Ambient Air Quality Standards

Note A: These standards must not be exceeded in areas where the general public has access.

Note B: These standards, other than for ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages, must not be exceeded more than once per year. The one-hour ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above the standard is equal to or less than one. The eight-hour ozone standard is attained when a three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentrations is not greater than the standard. The PM_{10} 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above the standard is equal to or less than one. The expected number of days per calendar year is generally based on an average of the number of exceedances per year for the last three years. The federal standards for ozone and particulate matter were supplemented effective September 16, 1997 with an eight-hour ozone standard and a $PM_{2.5}$ standard.

Note C: Concentration is expressed first in units in which it was adopted. All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume (e.g., micrograms per cubic meter) other than for $PM_{2.5}$ must be corrected to a reference temperature of 25EC and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury (1,013.2 millibars). In this table, "ppm" refers to parts per million by volume, or micromoles of regulated air pollutant per mole of gas.

Note D: Any reference method specified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 50 or any reference method or equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 may be substituted.

Note E: National primary standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.

Note F: National secondary standards are the levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a regulated air pollutant.

Note G: For the purposes of this section, prevailing visibility means the greatest visibility which is attained or surpassed around at least half of the horizon circle, but not necessarily in continuous sectors.

Note H: The ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide does not include naturally occurring background concentrations.